ward of honor to watch the environs of the hotel. The request was peremptorily refused.

-A correspondent who writes from Paris says he has ad an excellent view of the young Princess. She esped out of the window, with an appearance of curisity and asterishment extremely natural in one who w Peris for the first time. It is difficult to speak as to the figure of the youthful bride, as she sat in a closed carriage, and her head alone was visible. Without oesersing that type of classic Italian beauty, her Imperial Highness may be set down as of a highly preossessing appearance. Her hair is fair, her eyes deep blue, and her complexion admirable. It may be added, for the comfort of that part of the public whom false opresentations may have led to consider the Princess "a victim of politics," that no one who saw her to day could help coming to the conclusion that she was perfectly bappy and contented.

-Those whose respect for clothes has been dereleped up to the point of curiosity, may be pleased to car that the raiment of her Majesty, the ex-Empress of Hayti, when she landed in Jamaios, consisted, first, of a Medrae bankerot is f about her head; second, "no gloves on her hands;" third, a profusion of rings and bains; fourth, a magnificent silk shawl; fifth, a satin frees. Madame Eline Manminille, the mother of S. caque, wore (we translate strictly from the French account) " a simple handerchief about her neck, and oo gloves." The Princess Olive, "an Italian straw dougue hi meelf wore a bottle-green dress-his favorite color-embroidered with gold upon all the scame.

-The number of the diplomatic circle in Washing ton is about to be increased by a new attaché to the Russian legation, in the person of a Prince Ourousoff. As his arcestors have been once sovereigns in Tartary, it may be said that be is a genuine article, and not a creation by parchment. Let us add, for the sake of the beauty, fashion, &c., of our political metropolis, that the new-comer is young, elegant and wealthy.

- Rarey, the American horse-tamer, had given four demonstrations" in Brussels, and handled nine horses, one of them a very wicked piebald mare, and the grey savage par excellence of the army, who had been regularly thrown for eight years to be shod. It was good twenty minutes before the fore leg could be got up; but when all was over, his groom took them ap outside just as he liked. There were 250 subscribers, and of these 34 were officers sent in by the Government. Five of the Royal family were among the subscribers, including the Dake and Duchess of Brabant, who both expressed themselves highly delighted. He

- On the 15th inst., the Trustees of the Lawrence Academy at Groton, suspended nine young ladies and gentlemen, students at that institution, and children of the residents of the town, because, at their parents' desire, they continued to attend a dancing school. A lawyer has been employed to bring a suit against the Academy, to determine the right in the premises.

-Richard Randelph, a consin of John Randelph of Roscoke, died in Miami Township, Ohio, on the 31st of January. The deceased, who was as eccentric as his more celebrated cousin, was an old bachelor, and had resided on the Randelph Tract, Ohio, for twentyfive years. He leaves a property, mostly in land, valmed at \$80,000, to be expended in the purchase and freedom of the slaves now owned in the Randolph family, and those, with their offspring, formerly owned by the Randolph family, which slaves are to be set free; and if the estate is not exhausted in this purchase, the balance to be applied to the use and benefit of said slaves.

-The London Illustrated News announces the ar rival of Col. Hiram Fuller at Morley's Hotel in London, where he was to spend a few days previous to his departure for a tour on the Continent.

-Mr. James Jarves has got together, in Florence, a valuable collection of pictures by old masters, which is intended to be the nucleus of a great public gallery of art in Boston. Among the pictures of Mr. Jarves is a Leonardo, a Fra Angelico, a Fra Bartolommeo, a Raphael, &c.

-It has been discovered that the lines lately written by Lady Morgan to The Landon Athenaum, beginning 'My life is not measured by years," are substantially the same, both is idea and words, as a little poem written by Byron to Lady Blessington.

-A gentleroan who was admiring the spirited manner in which Miss Davenport played the part of Peg Woffington, was told that she resided at Lynn, celebrated for the manufacture of shoes. "Ah! that accounts," he exclaimed, " for her success. It might be expected that a Peg with a great sole should come

-By the official Army Register, Mr. Wagner, the West Point Cadet who gallanted Mrs. Fry, is one of the distinguished cadets represented at the examination last June." He is from Pennsylvania, and stands No. 4 in the class-graduates next Summer-s very honorable position. The "science and art in which each cadet particularly excels" are thus set down opposite Mr. Wagner's name-" Civil Engineering, Moral Science, History of Philosophy and " Logic, &c., Chemistry and Drawing."

-Sarah Mallery, a slave belonging to the estate of the late Capt. James Gilbert, died in Norfolk on the 22d inst., in the 128th year of her age. Her youngest child, who is the last of the family, attended her funeral. He is 87 years of age. The old woman (so says The Day Book) was a disbeliever in the Scriptures until her 11Ith year, when she became converted, and was bap-

-The friends of the Rev. Mr. Parker will be glad to learn that he bore the voyage well to the West Indies, and was on deck every day during the passage, cheerfu and apparently strong. He landed at Havana, instead

of going on immediately to Nassau, N. P. -George Phillips Bond has been chosen Director of the Cambridge Observatory. He was for several years assistant to his father, to whose office he suc-

THE ISLANDS OF RAIATEA AND TAHOA OFFERED TO THE AMERICANS.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. PORTLAND, Feb. 17, 1859.

I send you the following extract from a letter from Tabiti, giving an account of the late troubles at the ceighboring Islands of Raistea and Tahos, which re-

zulted in an offer of those islands to the United States: "No doubt you have heard long ere this that Rais-tea and Taboa have been freely offered, by all the chiefs in the islands, to the United States. Young Tamata Parameters chiefs in the islands, to the United States. Young Tamatoa, Pomare's son, that used to run around here pitching coppers with a parcu on, was chosen King by old Tamatoa the Fourth, being his adopted sor. He was crowned with some colat, and the usual amount of pigs, ture, yams, &c., were cooked and dny extent on the occasion, and everything settled down in quietness and peace and everything settled down in quietn bess and peace, and everything settled down a peaceable reign; and so he would it it had not been for his mother. She went down with him, and stayed there over a year, and eat the Raisteans out of house and home, and then commenced taking away their lands, and has also stayed there much longer she would have had all Raiatea and Taroa in the hands of her boy, fir his own private fortune. When the French

coveryment of their cwn.

"It would be a fine station for us, almost in the direct line of the route of the Panama and Australian

the trade of the whole South Pacific." Of course the present Administration would not look be good policy to take it at any time; but here is a fire clarce for the investment of American capital. The natives, no doubt, would be glad to cade the island, or a portion of it, to a company whose Government would protect the interests of its citizens, for in to a cell set apart for the confinement of the rebelvious, his way they would themselves be protected, which is

all they desire. There is ands lie west of Tabiti about 120 miles, and are distant from each other between one and two miles. They are surrounded by a coral reef, which makes a safe and capacious harbor. There are five or six passages through the reef, which render it easy for vessels to enter and go out with the wind from any point of the compass. It is said that a frigate can beat round both islands, inside of the reef. The Pearl Islands are within a few days' sail. The pearl trade, yet undeveloped and very lucrative, is monopolized by two individuals at Tahiti.

Whale ships, which formarly touched at Tahiti for supplies, have been driven off by the petty exactions of the French Protectorale. These vessels are now compelled to go to Honolula to recruit. If there were a convenient port in the South Pacific where whalers could obtain supplies, and be free from the vexitious accoyences to which they are now subjected at Tabiti, it would be frequented by the whole South Pacific whaling fleet. Rainten would possess great advantages in case of the establishment of a line of steamers from Panama to Australia, as it is in the direct route, and almost exactly half way between the termini, and will, undoubledly, be occupied as a coaling depot when that line is established.

### MINNESOTA.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: The time is row rapidly approaching when the annual tide of emigration from the East to the West, will commence its onward progress. Permit me to say, through the columns of THE TRIBUNE, a few words of the inducements offered to the settler, by Southern Minnesota. By Southern Minnesota, I mean that portion of the State lying south of the Minnesots River, and extending westward to Dakots. I speak of this part of the State, because it is this part alone which I have personally visited. I was born on Long Island: lived there till I had attained the age of 21 have been in eighteen different States; have now lived in this country four years, and when I speak of the relative marits of the East and the West, it will be

relative marite of the East and the West, it will be note by personal observation than by hearsay.

And first, the fertility of our soil. It is no encommon thing for a farmer in the East, who cultivates 40 or 50 acres, to pay \$200 a year for fertilizers. I have known fermers of Long leland to raise fair crops, sell them for good prices, and yet the ret proceeds would barely pay for the seed and the manare. Here we can raise the levest branch for a force. pay for the seed and the manure. Here we can raise the largest hind of crops without any manute. And when they are carried to market, they will bring pretty good prices. Wheat now sells in this town for 50 cents, per busiel cash; corn for 60 cents, and outs for 50 cents. By way of mammeth vegetables, I will mention a squash raised in this county, which was brought to this town and found to weigh 221

Next, our climate. A cod many persons have the Next, our causes. A good many persons have the impression that Minnesots is too far north, but if they will look at the map of the world, they will find that all Green Britain, all of Germany, Sweden, Russia, Switzerland, nearly all of France, and half even of itely, that "mid and genial clime," are as far north as Minnesota. Our latitude conduces to mental and shapers and the state of the st ofter so much mud that it is almost impossible to get

Wheat does better here than in Iowa or Illinois, because the snow protects it in the Winter. Vegetation does not start so early in the Spring in Minnesota as it does in States further south; but, when it does get started, it is less liable to be injured by frosts in the Spring or the Fall, and consequently our crops are

spring or the Fan, and consequency out type are more certain.

\*\*a We have good, pure water here. This is quite an item for one who has been obliged, for any length of time, to use such water as I once did while traveling through the northern part of Miscouri. There is in this vicinity, in the bloffs berdering on the Mississippi and other atreams, plenty of stone for building and

Again, the farmer here has clear prairies to work Again, the farmer here has clear prairies to so upon. Break the prairie one Summer, the next you can raise a good crop of anything; and it is often the case that a good crop of corn, potatoes, or buckwheat is raised the first. Think of this, ye whose fathers it takes the first generation to get the s raised the first. Think of this, ye whose fath settled where it takes the first generation to get imber off above ground, the second to get out tumps, and the third begin to reap the profits. ides, our prairies afford a boundless range for cattle in the Summer, and plenty of hay can be gathered on am to supply all our live stock through the Winter.

them to supply all our live stock through the Winter.
Timber of various k nds is scattered throughout the
State for the farmer's use. The pineries of the north
fornish employment for thousands of hardy men, the
products of their labor not only supplying our own
State, but being carried down the Mississippi to St.
Louis, and then again up the Missouri.

Land is cheap. Millions of acres of the best land is
the world are open for preemption at \$1.25 per acre;
on the lines of our railroads they can be had for \$2.50,
while there are hundreds of improved farms near flourishing towns and railroads or navigable rivers which
way be had now for so low a price that, for those who

may be had now for so low a price that, for those who have the money, it will be quite as profitable as buying Government land.

On several of the streams in this part of the State

are excellent water-powers: and as ours is a latitude in which mannfactures flourish, there is reason to be-lieve that we will some day have cities to vie with Lawrence and Lowell.

Another consideration for the emigrant is the sort of

Another consideration for the emigrant is the sort of society he will find here. A large part of our population is composed of the natives of New-England and New-York; and the attention already paid to churches and schools in our borders warrants the belief that ours will be an intelligent and virtuous community. Winors is the largest town in this part of the State; and, as it is the eastern terminus of the Trausit Railroad, which is to extend westward to the Missouri, the probabilities are that it always will be. I will

the probabilities are that it always will be. I will further state that about fifty miles of this road are row graced. There have been some difficulties in the negotiation of the State Railroad Loan, but work has not on this road been suspended. About 500 men are now at work on the line.

There is already uninterrupted railroad communica-tion from New-York to La Crosse in Wisconsin, only

orty noises from this place.

If we carefully weigh the advantages and disalvan-

If we catching weigh the advantages and disadvan-tages, the merits and demerits, of the various parts of the West, I believe that the farmer or mechanic, the merchant or professional man, will find in no place greater inducements offered than by Southern Minne-

Winong, Minnesota, Feb. 22, 1159.

DESPERADO IN THE ALTON PENITENTIARY NINE-Desperado is the Altos Penitestiari Nine.

17 seven Hours without Food. — Superistendent Rutherford communicates the particulars of a case which occurred in the Penitentiary last week. On Theseday cre of the prisoners, for insubordination, was sent to his cell. Soon after being seat there, word was communicated to the guard that he had a knife secreted about his person. The fact was put in possession of Deputy-Warden Wells, who gave orders that the prisoner should strip himself in his cell, leave his cothing upon the floor, and come out that it might he assumed. This order he refused to comply with Every effort was made to induce him to obey, but he was obstinate—swearing he would die first. It was accordingly ordered that no feed be given him till he yielded. The officers became convinced that he had a sent down a steamer for her, young Tamatos wanted | knife, and would use it if he got a chance. During | was held by Junice Stores to snawer.

sasty years of age, came thirty miles, determined to be are Beecher before she died.

—Queen Victoria has in a single riog a gallery of family portraite, each a more photographic speck, but, under the magnifying glass, displaying the finish and all the delicacy of a large partrait.

—Continual charivaria disturbed the imperial rapease of Soulonque in the Date-Tree Tavern, at Kingston, in spite of the watchfalness of the authorities. One negro song in particular the Emperor has every been unable to endure—Bencarer Jean Lowis. When he was in power the wretch, who dared intone this popular Haytien air, was sure of imprisonment. Toe triggees in Kingston, when he had exiled, would shared at the first popular Haytien air, was sure of imprisonment. Toe refrequent in the Date-Tree, and sure of the was the could not come back that the would go, not they deepend him and officed the situation of the Eritsh Empire on his shouther to the British Empire on the shouther to the Briti

Warden. A stelwart Irishman of immease proportiers, with a temper to match, who had belonged to steamers, and American enterprise would soon draw the British army, was committeed for some crime, and on being put to his work, refused to obey orders. The Warden was a very quiet, but most resolute man, and at once informed the refractory prisoner that he was is even are fixed upon Cubs, and perhaps it would not not to be trifled with, and that he would permit so

irsub ráinstion whatever.

The man flew into open resistance, and declared he would bill any one who came rear or attempted to coerce him. The Warden had him seized, and taken and told him that he should remain there without anything to est or drink until be professed a willingness to yield to the discipline of the prison. The convict delared with pr fure cathe that he never would. The Warden visited the cell at the expiration of twentyfour hours. The prisoner was even more fleree than before. He had chalked out a death's head and boxes, and held it up as a token of the spirit of his defiance, declaring his purpose to die sconer than yield. The Warden calmly informed him he could have his choice, but that he would call daily to see if he did not charge bis mind. Day by day the Warden went, and day by day the colprit drove bim with impreca tions from his presence. Two, three, four, five, six, seven days elapsed. Still, the Warden went, and still the culprit resisted, declaring his purpose to die, rather than submit. The Warden was surprised, but held fast to his belief, that the stomach would finally control him. At length, on the morning of the eighth day, the prisorer gave in, at once and completely. He fell on his knees, begged for forgiveness and from that time till the expiration of his sentence, he was a perfeet model of obedience and docility.

## ONE WEEK LATER FROM HAYTI.

We have received, from the brig S. Bouton, via Boston, Hayti files to Fab. 5, with over a week's later

President Geffrard has issued a decree confineating the effects of Delva, a Minister of the fate Empire, and Soulouque's most influential a iviser. M. Mellinet, the French Consul-General, is greatly

praised by the press for his course during the late struggle, and a movement was on foot to strike a medal in his honor. M. Mellinet has, however, declined this high compliment. The Central Committee of Gonaives has prepared a

eport showing forth the causes which led to the revontion. It appears that last December eight men, of whom Geffrard was the most prominent, signed . document and took the name of the Committee of the Department (Comite Departmental), swearing to die or release their country from the tyrant Soulouque's power. In three days, Gonaives and the surrounding country gave in their adhesion to the revolutionary echeme, and in eight days more Geffrard found himself at the head of ten thousand willing men. The report

The Haytien people appear to be still enthusiastic in favor of Geffrard, and the press is load in condemnation of Soulouque and his corrupt Government.

barracks are to go to Camp Hudson, as, also, are inserting small tiles into lending drains. The English those of Fort McLitosh, who are to prepare for active engineers say that there is no bod equal to the natural service immediately. Fort Mason is to be given up, and its presat occupants, Companies A and B, are to be distributed about the vicinity of Camp Cooper; Companies C and F, now at Fort McKavett, are also

to be located with those last named. The Secretary of the Navy has officially ordered a Board of Engineers, consisting of Mr. King of the Brooklyn Yard, Mr. Everett, late of the Atlantic Cable Expedition, and Mr. Isherwood, to assemble and decide upon the merits of a steam condenser, invented and patented by Thos. Prasser of New-York. The Board will commence its business in a few days.

As the steam-frigate Nisgara does not seem to be wanted very soon by the Government, her imperfections are being earefully and attentively scruticized, the result of which has been to demonstrate room for considerable improvements in her machinery. All her valves, for instance, which were of composition, have been surveyed and condemned, and are to be substituted by iren ones. In the molding-shop, several

other alterations in her machinery are in hand. Steam will be applied, in a few days, to the new doop-of-war recently launched at Philadelphia. She is to be prepared for sea as soon as possible.

The Commander-in-Chief of the old Brazil Squafron, Admiral Forrest, notwithstanding his orders to come home, has taken upon himself the responsibility of remaining in South America for some time.

# MARINE AFFAIRS.

THE COLLEGE UNION REGATTE OF 1859.

The Managers of the College Regatta Association have decided to held the Regatts of 1859 on the 22d of July, in Springfield, Mass., or at Worcester, the choice to depend, probably, upon the inducements offered by the citizens of the two places. The delegant of the two places, with of Brown. offered by the citizens of the two passes. The citizens gates, Mesers, Page of Yale College, Smith of Brows, Conyngham of Trinity, and J. H. Etison of Harvardthe later Secretary of the Union Organization—adopted at their meeting at Provilence, on Wednesday, a series of resolutions, one of which defines the regulations to be observed at the coming one, as follows:

regulations to be observed at the coming one, as onlows:

"Resolved, That the following he the terratta rules: The race
shall be between the Undergraduates of the Colleges, including
the Graduating Class-(meaning by the Undergraduates, the
four chases of the Academical Department). Each College
shall enter as many beats as they wish. The course shall be two
statute miles in leventh, and two courses shall be previously surreyed—the une straight, the other a 11 mile and repeat. The
positions of the beats shall be determined by lot. An allowance
of 11 seconds per our stall be made in favor of smaller boats.
Any best framing author, or otherwise beterforing with her
course, shall be disquasified to take the prime. Each College
entering shall appoint an unspire—these unspires shall shooms a
refuse. A six of colors, with a mitable inscription, shall be
procursed by a Committee, be be presented to the winning boat,
the (xecases thereof, not exceeding twenty five do lars, to be
paid as an entrance fee by the boats entering the regards."

THE BOTTLE.

On the 4th of July, 1855, Capt. Richard Fitz Gibbon On the 4th of July, 1855, Capt. Riebard Fitz Gibbon of Bridgeport, then on board the steamer Ariel, bound for Havre, three overboard a bottle, inclusing a note wishing the finder to report its locality. A few days since he received a note from Mr. Fred. C. Sherman of North Carver, Mass., saying that he picked up the said bottle on the 25th of October last, off Cape Sable, Newfoundland, after it had been knocking about the

STABBING AFFRAY.—Patrick O'Malley of Mott treet was street on Sun'ay tight for wable g Thus Farrell of Na. 71 Most street in the marks a fauto. It appears that he complained without O'Malley takes, known in Into he gutter, before he ritained of Malley takes, known in the

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS CLUB. At the meeting of the Club on Monday, Feb. 28, B. L. Pett. end was halled to the chair. The Secre-tory, Judge Maios, read several papers upon miscal-

legales subjects. One of these costsaced strong evidence in fave to preserving birds upon the farm.

A three Bean - A French paper recommends a new kind of dwarf bean very higely.

Stepney Seeds. Cuthbert W Johnson found the best of an steeps for seeds was pure water. He tried verous opening substances, and found, however

t supplied of cupper for a sleep was a preventive ungited other diseases.

da Teurlis -Sonos Romissos -I have received a pile of letters upon destroying this post of Northern farmers, and, as it would seem from a letter from Frederick, Md., Southern ones, too. L. Rains-ford of that piece says to had as acre of land batty into close with Canada thistics, which he excited by labor. 'We employed two mee, who went over ground with grubbing-hoes, and took out every piant and root, as they supposed, eaving them on the surface. The ground was inferward taked, and plowed and ruked again, and afterward the Wo. P. Gates writes from Windbarn, Conn., that

he estimated the thistles by plowing planting corn, land to cats and grass.

E. Marks of Camillus, N. V., writes to the same ef-

t H-says if you will prevent the growth of leaves e plant must die: Large patches may be destroyed by thoroughly

"Large patches may be destroyed by theroughly plowing as eiten as the plant appears above the carface. Simil and scattered patches may be killed with the boe. With the plow I have killed many acres of 'simee pure' Canada thiethes and quack grass.' Quack Grass. -T. W. Finin-1 have a little story to tell about quack grass. In filling in a hallow, to buried quack grass several feet deep, and it lay buried five years, when I dug up a port on of the ground and found the roots alive and ready to grow as soon as exposed to the atmosphere.

Aontas Bennes-By plowing and hoeing continu-

posed to the atmosphere.

Annua Benners—By plowing and hosing continasily, we may extrepte and keep cown weeds, there is no other way. We have a great variety of weeds on Long Island, and I don't know where we get them, except it is from eight manners. We are compelled to keep stirring our land to keep them under control.

T. W. Firlin—If the land is stony, so that the plow carrier move them, it is nearly impossible to kill Canada thatles by the plow. If the top is kept out, it will not always kill too root. But, it left till mearly ripe, and then cut at a time when rais happens to follow, the most of them will die.

Mr. Gorke of New Jersey said that he had succeeded in extirparting Canada thatles by cutting them in August, and following it up the next year.

Wh. Lawron spake of the value of the common thield in the compost heap. I am very glad that this question was, in a measure, uninterfocally brought up, since it has elicited so much valuable information. Quantity of Hoy per Acre.—Solos Robinson—I held a letter from Canales Taylor of Wilmington, V., who wants to know "What is the grounds thus for the registed during one year I and what kind of lay "mas it." Perhaps the Chairman or some other person here will give him and the rest of mankind an answer.

Robert L. Pril—It has been published that, upon ROBERT L. PELL-It has been published that, upon

the Eart of Derby's land, a field of 100 acres was was terme by liquid manure, by a steam-engine and pipes, and a bygrant and hose to each ten acres, and this 75 true upon each sere. The meadows rear Edinburgh, watered with sewage water, grew 14 feet of grasse year, which, cut at zeveral times, weighed some 80 tuns. In Ayrshire, similar reatment of forty

some 80 time. In Ayrebire, similar Weatment of lotty acres of land has enabled its owner to feed 100 cows.

Prof. Nasit—I have seen two farms in England conducted on this principle. Mr. Meed's farm is 175 acres, with a hydrant at each 11 acres, with a hose 80 feet long, by which all crops were watered with I quid manure. The results pay well, but, from what I saw, I am not prepared to believe that 100 time of grass with ever out from an acre in one year, except it is were ever cut from an acre is one year, except it is weighed with a deal of water in it. The way the grass is reported to have been weighed on the Ayrelitre meadows showed that half the weight must have been water. I never have seen anything to induce me to believe that over eight tuns of dry hay have ever been

believe that over eight tuns or ory may have the raised upon any one serie.

Judge Frances of New-Hampshire said that he had never seen anything to induce him to swallow those big stores about great hey crops. We cut sometimes in New-England three tuns per acre of dry hay. I have averaged that upon seme acres, at one outeng. Ordinarily a second crop is made upon such land. With irrigation perhaps two tuns could be cut at the second mowing. Perhaps the rye grass, which is the second mowing. Perhaps the rye grass, which is the land of the region of the second mowing the second moving "The first of sould by the first of liberty, and first procured to against them at the head of an arrey that he believed to be devoted to himself and his family. Stepid monter! He had forgotten that he sensitive was essentially republican, and would speedily make common cause with its brethren of the north in recentablishing the desired Republic."

The Haytisn people appear to be still enthusiastic.

The Haytisn people appear to be still enthusiastic.

Prof. Nazu-I must dissent from all stories about grass crops that produce over 8 tons of dry hay per

T. W. FIELD-I cannot believe in a grass crop that The Assistant Adjutant-General, Capt Withers, of the Department of Texas, communicates the following Army news:

Fort Brown is to be abandoned, and the company there to go to Fort Duncan; the soldiers at Ringgold the received of the soldiers at Ringgold the received of failth-hadron is important and also about the processor of the day being called up.

inserting annil tiles into lending drains. The Logical engineers say that there is no bod equal to the natural condition of the earth for laying nown tiles. They open a little cavity at the bottom of the ditch with a tool so as to fit the tile, where it reats easy and firm. We should like to know at what depth English exper, issue that found it best to lay drains. Judge Franch has lately traveled in England, and examiner the subject of draining in all its bearings, and is now engaged in putting a book to press, containing his views upon the subject, and is therefore undoubtedly competent to give us some information upon this, the most important question of American agriculture.

Judge Franch—The best depth of drain, it is thought, is four feet; and that is so, according to my observations, though it depends upon circumstances. Where tiles are dear and labor cheap, the less tiles we can use the better. Drains three feet deep, at forty feet apart, are not so effective as at five feet deep and firty feet apart. Tiles in this country must be laid below frost and sub-soil plows, and that should be at least three feet deep. Nobody contends now in England for less than three feet depth of drains, and those who advocate three feet are called shallow drains, and those who advocate three feet are called shallow drains, and those who advocate three feet are called shallow drains to opened in England only one foot wide at the fearth feet as it does the other three feet. A four-fo-drain is opened in England only one foot wide at the top, and just wide enough to by the tile at the bot tom. I open my drains four inches wide at the bot tom, because that is as narrow as I can dig with a tom, because that is as narrow as I can cig with a pick. The digger must have room for his foot at the bettom to work with that tool, and our soil is so hard that nothing else will do. As to the size of tiles, I never would use a one inch tile, be cause I do not believe it is sufficient to carry off the care I do not believe it is sufficient to carry off the great amount of rain water that falls in this country, which is much greater than falls in England, and it does not come in that gentle drizzling way, but with a rush, just as we do many things, and the pipes must be large enough to carry it all off. We have no sufficient tables as yet, but we are gutting posked up, and from what I have seen, I think we have got to provide spaints a rain fall of 45 inches a year. Our New-England showers are son etimes little delages. In INC, we have a flood of rain, and this must be carried off, and that immediately. I have drained some of my land at 50 feet apart, five feet deep. We need, as a general thing, larger tiles in this country than in Eagland, simply because we have more water to carry off in a short time. As to the water going through the pores of the tile, there is the firms as much goes through the joints as through the pores, so that making them pourous is not so very important. The joints will take in all the water is the ground. I would have my tiles about as well hurnt as good wall brick. They are then strong enough, and can be cut, and was one fidelect a treak in the servet. They should would have my tiles about as well burnt as good will brick. They are then strong enough, and can be cut, and are not likely to break in the earth. They should be herde nough not to dissolve, and the clay should be compressed enough to make the tile strong enough, without such bard burning as will melt the clay. I prefer collars three inches long and always would use collars on small pipes, because they keep the pipes in line, and I would not use less than I inch tiles. As to the shape of the crifice, if you have a low head, an egg shape, with small end down, is the best, but a round hole is generally good enough. So is a tile that is round on the outside. The difficulty in round tiles is, that they are apt to bend in drying, and it is important to have the line of pipes straight. The round tile is the form slopted by the Land-draining Company in England—a Company of competent men, who work scientifically. They never use less than I back pipe, and those aiways with collars; but they prefer 2 men tile, without collars. the, without collars.

As to joining brook drains, I would have a pipe.

made purposely, and never bring in the side drain at right angles, and always give it a fall into the main

create. A large, strong made pipe, set up ever the Crain-pipe where the branches join, will dead any one to inserved a drain to see where the stoppage is. My impression is that two-inch tiles, 50 feet apart, is discuss 300 yards long, will carry off all the water recessary. Pipes should be as smooth as possible. Two-inch pipes are probably more economical that it is not pipes with colors, since the collars coit is England tail as much as pipes. But there is some land in which it will not are wer to lay pipes of any size without colors or some substitute. I me pieces of without collars or some substitute. I use pieces of wood, such as toe Yeakee boot-makers use to stiffen the bottoms of thick boots which I put under the joints of the tiles, and that affectually keeps one pipe

ions of the tiles, and that affectually keeps one pipe from setting bed withe other.

Recollect, I speak of this Yankee way of saving leader, and making stiff boot soles, perfortly chafficultially. I hope the reporter of The Thibunk went get held of it. But these pieces of board being chapper than anything class, I find it good soleony to use them under my tile, who her it is or not under the boot soles. The most of the drainteg-tile used in this country are fill to 31 taches in diameter, and generally of the most expensive kind.

Proof. Marks.—There is a new tool that is a substitute for a pick, that will dig five feet deep by norse power, narrow crough for tile craining. I dig 70 rats word in the horse-pick I do the most of the work the other two feet. All my drains are five feet deep. Our tile makers have ascertained that tile can be made more potous by mixing cust of authracite coal with the clay. The pipes, too, are stronger when so mixed.

Salistury a machine for making drain tile is easily note; ted to the wark it is easily note; ted to the wark is sensity note; ted to the wark is sensity note; ted to the wark is sensity note; ted to the warks of any farmer, and can be worked upon any farm, it is so simple. It also makes better

et han to the wants of so, etc. It also makes better to that the expensive machinery. One can make 60 the a day. It is very easy, too, to set up a kill of tile up on any farm so as to burn them.

Judge FRENCH expressed (privately) some strong doubts about this new machine. He wanted to see it

Judge French expressed privately some strong doubts about this new machine. He wanted to see it work before he could be satisfied.

THE NEXT MEXITSO.

Among other subjects to be discussed will be "Prunding Grape Vines, and their general Cutivation."

Dr. Grant of Iona Island, will give his views upon this which.

#### THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS. MONDAY, Feb. 38 .- Mr. PURDY, President, in the

A large number of ordinary papers were referred.
A report in favor of paying Winham & Feinbach,
100 for a plan for extending the Hall of Records, was

Appropriations for Courts and County Officers.—
The Special Committee reported the estimates of appropriations for the support of the Courts and County Offices to 1859. Among the items are county contingencies, \$50,000; Coreners foses, \$20,000; election expenses, \$25,000; Coreners foses, \$20,000; election expenses, \$25,000; Coreners foses, \$20,000; election expenses, \$25,000; Coreners foses, \$20,000; Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, Deputies and Clerks salaries, \$55,500. Supreme Court (salaries), \$25,000; Corenous Piess, \$25,000; Commissioners (salaries), \$35,000; Common Piess, \$25,000; County Offices, District Attornes, County Barcou, & \$25,000; County Offices, District Attornes, County Barcou, & \$25,000; County Offices, District Attornes, County Barcou, & \$250,000; Police Courts, \$51,233,28; County Offices, District Attornes, County Barcou, & \$25,000; County Offices, District Attornes, County Barcou, be accounted by County of the Source of the County of the Source of the County of the Source of the Source of the County of the Source of the Source of the Source of the County of the Source of the Source of Supervisors. The paper was adopted, and directed to be transmitted to the Legislature. appropriations for Courts and County Officers.

The paper was acopted, as a second to the Legislature.

The Mayer's Veto on Remission of Assessments.—

Mr. KENNEY colled from the table the message of the Mayer, vetoing the resolution directing the Controller to request his Receiver of taxes to disregard any remission of taxes made by the Common Council, for the reason that such remissions were illegal, the for the reason that such remissions were illegal, the Supervisors alone (as the Counsel to the Corporation had decided), being the only body that could remit

Mr. KENNEDY speke against the veto. Mr. Voonnis thought the Mayor's views were partially correct.
After some debate, the paper was laid on the table

After some debate, the paper was fain as the statistic states ing.

Mr. Tween presented a resolution that the Racorder and City Judge report to this Board at the next meeting the names of all the attendants upon their Court appointed by them under the resolution of the Supervisors, Dec. 31, 1857, with particulars of their duties and other information, which was adopted.

The Board adjourned to Monday next.

AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION. The regular monthly meeting of this Association was held on Friday, at No. 16 Wall street, the Hou. MYROS H. CLARS, President of the Society, in the The Superintendent's report shows that 72 persons

The Superintendent's report shows that be persons to the West.

The Finance Committee reported that the receipts of the Association since the last meeting were \$721.38; balance in the hands of the Treasurer, \$100.89.

The Corresponding Secretary reported that returns made to the Society by the Visitors of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor show that a large number of beneficiaries are sewing women who large number of beneficiaries are sewing women who are neable to compete with the operators on sewing machines, and convequently are unable to support themselves by their labor. The Secretary states that he has conselted with the proprietors of clothing establishments, and that they oncur in the opinion that the tracst charity to this class of the poor would be to assist them to procure sewing machines. The makers of sewing machines have also been consulted, and many of them havelgenerously offered trigive, each one, a machine to the Association. On recommunistion of the Secretary, the subject was referred to a Committee, with power.

one, a machine to the Association. On recommendation of the Secretary, the subject was referred to a Committee, with power.

The 20,000 copies of the report read by Jos. Hoxia, eq., at the late public meeting held at Hope Chapel o consider the evils, the causes and the cure of pasterism in the City of New-York, will, by an arrange, the results of the report read by Jos. Hoxia, eq., at the late public meeting held at Hope Chapel or consider the evils, the causes and the cure of pasterism in the City of New-York, will, by an arrange, and, Second, to secure the sympathy of those who have nothing else to give.

We ask sympathy and assistance only so far as the object for which they are solicited is worthy, and necessary to be second, to secure the sympathy of those who have nothing else to give.

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We ask sympathy and assistance only so far as the object for which they are solicited is worthy, and necessary to be second, to secure the sympathy of those who have nothing else to give. Committee, with power. perism in the City of New-York, will, by an arrange-ment with the Board, be published in the next number of The Journal of Industry.

# MR. MARSHON THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Mr. Manan, on Wednesday, spoke on the principles f translation. He said that the principal difficulties in translation were not those of translating the words, or even the idiom or idiotisms of the original language. The great difficulty lay in the impossibility of finding words the associations connected with which were similar to the associations connected with the words of the original language. What words, for instance, could represent in any other language all the ideas which throng around the English words gentleman and home in Ergland? It was mainly for this reason that translation required so thorough and intimate a knowledge of both Isnguages; and this rendered it so diffiult that few good translations had been made except by persons who were themselves distinguished as original writers. Translation was the best of all exercise in our own language, except, perhaps, hours of speaking daily, especially extemporary translation. It was even superior to speaking in one respect, for speaking gave a man a wearisome habit of repetition, and a meanerism of style. Men would get their pet words and expletives which, like the refrain of the old singers gave them time to think of something to say. But translation gave continually new ideas and new styles

to be rendered. THE SMALL CHANCES OF DRAWING A PRIZE IN A THE SMAIL CHARGE ST DESCRIPTION THE STATE CHARGE STATE CH drawing a high prize are so enormous that, if the subject was properly understood, we doubt whether the most reckies; gambler would risk his money on the stake. Let us take, for instance, the scheme of one of the recent Delaware State lotteries. We find that of the recent Delaware State lotteries. We find that out of 76,076 tickets issued, 39,316 were prizes and 45,769 were blanks. The retail price of the tickets was \$3 such, making in all \$22,728, and the amount proposed to be distributed in prizes was \$15,1,152, leaving a balance, assuming that all the shares were taken up, in favor of the State of \$76,076. Out of these 30,316 prizes, 25,740 were of \$3 each; so that the minner of one of these would just take out what he put in, or in other words, would neither lose nor win, provided there was no discount charged upon the payment and would have all his trouble and acciety into the burgain. The remaining 1,576 prizes (out of the the bargain. The remaining 1,576 prizes (cut of the original number of tickets, 76,076, being rather less than 1 to 17) were thus divided:

|                 | Chances against drawing t       |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 prize of      | 10,060,                         |
| 1 prize of      | 2,500                           |
| 1 prize of      | 1,250                           |
| 10 prizes of    | 1,100 7.605 to 1                |
| 10 prizes of    | 500 7,906 to 1                  |
| 20 prizes of    | 200 3,805 to 1                  |
| wh prince of    | 160 1,901 to 1                  |
| 50 prigra of    | 80 1,522 to 1                   |
| 87 prizes of    | 50 873 to 1                     |
| 66 prizes of    | Manager Library                 |
| 56 prizes of    | 28 1,182 to 1                   |
| 56 priz-a of    | 16 1,102 to 1                   |
| 132 prizes of   | 10 5/2 5/1                      |
| 4,026 prizes of | 6 17 30 1                       |
|                 | when you was find that the pro- |

pley his time and his capital in some other means and the mere fact of there being a possib sty of an cean sport from any reasonable probability, will far justify his persevering in the speculation. Let instify his persevering in the speculation. Let up the take up the scheme of any one of these interests and compute the charens for and against the drawing of any particular number, and his enthusiasm as specify coal down. But if, in addition to more material obstacles, he added the frauds perpetrated by the agents, that man must be a very san deed who would venture his money in this

# CITY TIEMS.

that the parier stereescopes made by Mr. A. Backers do not show paper pictures. They may be used for paper as well as glass objects. Mr. Brokers has lately made several improvements upon his instrument. So is now able by a very simple spearains to give the object a motion toward and from the observer, L. which different eyes may be accommodated. He bas another improvement which doubles the number w pictures contained by the instrument, and has some n w on exhibition containing 100 or more glass pietures, or twice as many paper pictures. These are as yet expensive, but with the application of the very ingenious machinery which Mr. Beckers is now perfect irg to their masofacture, they ought to be furnished at more moderate prices.

The Hen. Richard Cobien strived in this city of Sunday, and is at the Breveert House, Fifth Avenue.

The valuable private library of the late George P. Parker is announced to be sold at anoung by Leavitt & Co., the sale commencing this (Tuesday) atteraous, March 1. Among the contents of this orilection or notice reveral excellent editions of works in English literature, a variety of interesting travels and voyagos, and several of the most important standard writings in natural science. The works relating to America on a price many rare and valuable volumes.

The health of the Hon. J W. Chaeler, of the Assem bly, continues so poor that he has been ordered by his physician to return home for the present, to avoid the danger of a relispee. Mr. Chanler has been usable, through si kness, to occupy his rest since the tropsrary acjournment on the 17th.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIATY .- A Society of Photographere was formed on Saturday last in this city. They met at the American Institute. No prominent paner appear in the proceedings.

APPOINTMENT BY THE CONTROLLER -Mr. HOVE has appointed William S. Davison Superintendent of Market Routs and Fees, vice Peter Moneghan, re-

HIGHWAY ROBBERT IN THE PARK -A rough looking fellow, named James Tighe, was brought before Justice Welsh yesterday, charged with attempting to rob Mr. Frank Schwer of No. 118 Broadway, on S darday night. Mr. Schwer was passing through the City Hall Park at a late hour, when he was accalled and struck in the face by Tighe or some of his associates, and at the same instant his watch was withdrawn from his pecket by the chair. The fellows ran, but were senttered by the fortunate appearance of Officer Michaels, who arrested the abovenamed person and locked him up. He was sent to the Tombs in default of \$2,000 bail.

VERLINGS COAL WEIGHT BY CURIC MEASURE. Poilads phia papers give the following rule to verify the

which to food:

"Coal put into libs and leveled, can be measured from each to 1,000 tor s, with as much accura year it can be wighted each case." For intunced Leight white-ah read, per tun of 1000 like of the erg of three erg, will waiterany measure 31 feet cubical, while white-ah Schuyisill coal will measure 35, and the role, any and red-sah with reach 50 cobinst feet per trace 2.00 like, or 40 feet for 2.20 like, the difference of enhand one truth three erg and and post ton being examity for feet. The length three ergs and the different of the trace of a color of the companion contents of a tun, the quotient must show the number of tuns therein."

This rule, if applied in this city, would work a reference in the redail coal trade, and saye to the con-

form in the retail coal trade, and save to the consumers \$100,000 a year.

REAL ESTATE.-The following sales were made yesterday at the Merchante' Exchange, by Moure.

The object of this circular is two-fold: First, to ob-tain means from those who have them at their disper-al: and, Second, to secure the sympathy of those who

The Five Points House of Indiastry has airceaf or garized a Farm School for vagrant hoys, from live to lifteen years of age. It is located in the town of Kist-Chester, Westchester Courty, twelve miles above Harlem and one and a half from Mount Vernon, on the New-Haven Railroad. The farm contains sixty-four arms of hard, healthfully and pleasantly located. Here it is designed to secure to the houseless and freadless boys of our city, before sending them to situations, a period of intellectual, moral and physical training thus affering them some of the advantages and conforts of the family relation, and fitting them to become seft and useful members of those families into which they may be introduced.

fe and useful members of those families into which ey may be introduced. We believe that from one to two handred of them

We believe that from one to two handred of these boys can here be made nearly or quite self supporting by their own cheerful industry.

To complete the payment on the land, bring it under a suitable state of improvement for farming and gardening purposes, and creat thereon such buildings at the wants of an increasing family may domaid, at least Ten Thomsand Dollars will be required.

If you will aid as in raising this amount, your contributions may be sent to C. H. Solpman, No. 28 Broadway: William Smith Brown, No. 29 Chambers street, Archibald Rassell, No. 15 Feath street, or L. M. Passe, Five Points House of Industry, L. M. Passe.

Five Points House of Industry, L. M. Kassa.

Fatal Aboution, — For the last three years Joans 8 Grady, as Itish siri 18 years of size, has resided in the some of Martha Hayrard, No. 501 Broome street. The first year Jeanna was completed as domestic, but the remainder of the time size hearded in the family. On the 19-m at allow was then time size hearded in the family. On the 19-m at allow was then time size hearded in the family. On the 19-m at allow was then time size hearded in the family. On the 19-m at a large of Jeanna confessed to the poyekan that by mass of instruments she had procured an abortion upon heard as a section of the size on the only that on a previous consistion, she had how the same of the size one Schimer held as increased on the body. De. Buston, whe need a peat morteon examination of the lodg was of opicious that can't was caused by meeting principles, the routle of an attention produced by heared. The Jury accordingly readered a versical to that effect.

FOUND IN THE WATER.-The remains of an un-Found in the Water.—The remains of an unanoverman, apparently about 35 years of age, was pertending
found founding in the East River and made fact. Cotomer Jackman held an impose on the body, which appeared to have been
in the water three months or more. Decomposition has be for
advanced that the flock fell from the bodies on being lifted. The
decoased on a shout a feet b indees in height, escale bett, was
beard, but no monutathe. He was majoritably dressed in black
clothes. In his possession was found a memorandism book and
numerous bills collecteding going to show that he had been a
collector in the captory of diseases. Therboth & Bard, Assignment
Jim Book & Co., kounterly memorander by his best about
Jim Book & Co., kounterly memorander.

The body was taken to Bolievae Hospital Dead House, where a
will remain to day for blending stion.

will remain to day for hieraffication.

FATAL OVERBOOK OF LANDANUM.—Coroner Superimer held an inquest at No. 54 Blacker street, on the to 7 M. Lee, a matter of Scotiand, whose doubt was caused by 7 M. Lee had been some intemperate in his habits, and being of a meriver tent of took and amma as a sociative. On Sunday morning be 1 sociation in his roots, and some three hours afterward to reach the took poles of the tent to the leed. No testimony was offered to show that it for took poles of the brain from the life, and it is post or that one post on with intent to take the life, and it is post or that one post of the brain from intemperation and as oreadone of sendances of the brain from intemperation and as oreadone of lendances was read-red by the Jury. The decembed was bringly by years of age. He formerly lived in Colournia.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—Arbert Balman, native of freezing, 70 years of ago, was found drowned on any matrice. In the Dock foot of Theorythird street on Sunday stieraboo, and is supposed to have accollected, the on Sunday stieraboo, and is supposed to have accollected, the overboot. Coroner O'heade moid an inquest upon the badj, and a vertilox of "Death by drowning" was rendered.

THE WESTERN STAR. "Capt. (Miss.) ADAM ISSAES MENERS, "We have consider to leave a consider incomposit the Schill and West, is to make her New York and at PURDY'S Na record. The ATER To New Y.

PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS WILL DERECT right angles, and always give it a fall into the main pipe.

As to silt basins, if you want to inspect your drains, a silt basin may be of use, but simpler things than a silt basins as are made in the Central Park will be sine to be well secured, if he were said, if he were said, in the ordinary course of business, a may were to be well secured that the chances against his successing the second silt basins are made in the Central Park will be secured that the chances against his successing the second silt basins are made in the Central Park will be secured that the chances, we find that the probability that any one ticket will turn up a prize in 17 to a shift that the probability that any one ticket will turn up a prize in 17 to a shift that the probability that any one ticket will turn up a prize in 17 to a shift that the probability that any one ticket will turn up a prize in 17 to a shift that the probability that any one ticket will turn up a prize in 17 to a shift that the probability that any one ticket will turn up a prize in 17 to a shift that the probability that any one ticket will turn up a prize in 17 to a shift that the probability that any one ticket will turn up a prize in 17 to a shift that the probability that any one ticket will turn up a prize in 17 to a shift that the probability that any one ticket will turn up a prize in 17 to a shift that the probability that any one ticket will turn up a prize in 17 to a shift that the probability that any one ticket will turn up a prize in 17 to a shift that the probability that any one ticket will turn up a prize in 17 to a shift that the probability that any one ticket will turn up a prize in 17 to a shift that the probability that any one ticket will turn up a prize in 17 to a shift that the probability that any one ticket will turn up a prize in 17 to a shift that the probability that any one ticket will turn up a prize in 17 to a shift that the probability that any one ticket will turn up a prize in 17 to a shift that the probability that any one t